

involved—enlightening volunteers and providing those who receive help with a sense of hope. I firmly believe in the benefits of community service, and I am quite pleased to see that Coral Shores H.S. in Monroe County, Florida, is setting such a wonderful example for schools across the nation.

One of five Florida schools that were named a Service-Learning Leader School, 71 percent of the students at Coral Shores H.S. are involved in voluntary service programs. Integrating service-learning into a variety of courses including environmental science, English, history, art, and television production, students interested in virtually any area of study have had the unique opportunity to relate community service to their course work. With over 750 students currently enrolled at Coral Shores High School, this integrated experience has greatly benefitted the community while enabling the school's students to master a particular subject through accompanying field work.

The National Service-Learning Leader School Program will be instrumental in opening up the door for Coral Shores to assist other schools in the advancement of nationwide service. Over the course of the next two years, Coral Shores students and teachers will serve as mentors to other schools in the South Florida community.

Through presentations and peer exchanges, the Coral Shores High School methodology that promotes a life of service will be shared with other schools.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Coral Shores High School for all of the wonderful work they are doing to benefit the community. I would like to thank the Monroe County School Board, the administrative team at Coral Shores High School, the teachers, and all of the school's students for their extraordinary efforts in bettering the South Florida community.

Under the leadership of Principal Al Rother, Coral Shores High School has demonstrated that by starting with the individual we can make widespread change—change that will result in a nation dedicated to helping others.

SAN ANTONIO'S CITY PUBLIC SERVICE WINS COVETED EISENHOWER AWARD FOR SMALL BUSINESS

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, we all know the importance of small business to our economies and local communities. I am proud today to let my colleagues know that our municipally owned utility, City Public Service of San Antonio, TX (CPS), has put words into action in its efforts to increase small business participation. In recognition of these efforts, CPS this week is receiving the coveted Dwight D. Eisenhower Award for Excellence from the United States Small Business Administration. Competing against 2,500 utilities nationwide, CPS won this honor for its proven record of reaching out to and including small business in its contracting operation.

CPS has made the participation of small and historically disadvantaged businesses a central tenet of its operating policy. CPS conducted numerous seminars and individual interviews to explain the purchasing process and identify potential obstacles. By listening to the target audience—small, minority and women-owned businesses—CPS learned what was needed to make its outreach efforts most productive. Among other actions taken to increase subcontracting opportunities, CPS subdivided larger contracts into smaller ones, eliminated bonding, except in high risk areas, implemented longer contract terms in certain cases to allow small businesses the chance to amortize their capital costs, significantly reduced and sometimes eliminated insurance requirements, facilitated meetings with CPS personnel to foster communication, expanded the use of target businesses in professional contracting, lowered the subcontracting requirements for prime contractors to submit a plan for the use of small businesses from \$500,000 to \$100,000, and waived contract requirements on low-risk jobs under \$50,000.

CPS has been a leader in developing programs for small business. For example, in July 1998, CPS launched the first Mentoring/Protege year-long program for small, minority and women-owned businesses. The goal of this program is to enhance business skills for start-up businesses and to assist in the development of firms in operation from 4 to 7 years. In 1999, CPS joined with the city of San Antonio and other local governments to establish the South Central Texas Regional Certification Agency to centralize, and thereby simplify, the process for certification as a small, disadvantaged, or woman-owned business. CPS has also found success in its one-stop Supplier Diversity Program, which now has 3,800 certified vendors.

CPS works with local chambers of commerce to increase local and small business participation in contract bidding. Through educational programs and one-on-one meetings, the utility has been able to identify potential business partners. As a result, millions of dollars in contract awards have gone to businesses owned by women, Hispanics, and African-Americans.

The SBA's Eisenhower Award is a great tribute to the years of hard work by CPS leadership and its small business team. I welcome the CPS Chairman of the Board, Clayton Gay, and the Director of Purchasing, Contracts and Small Business Development, Fred Vallasenor, to Washington, and I congratulate CPS General Manager and CEO Jamie Rochelle for her leadership and vision. As you accept this award, I hope that it will be for you and the company an inspiration to continue your leadership in small and minority business contracting. You and all of CPS have made us proud.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF ROSELLA COLLAMER BAUMAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mrs. Rosella Collamer Bauman

on her retirement from the Michigan Women's Studies Association. Rose has truly led a unique and inspiring life, and one which will leave an indelible mark on her community, and the entire state of Michigan.

Born in 1920 to Edna and Ward Smith, Rose's family moved around quite a bit during her childhood, sometimes more than once in the same year. Determined to graduate high school, she left home at 15 and worked for room and board. When she was 18, she met Max Collamer and the two were married when Rose was 18. The couple would have three children, Larry, Jerry, and Mary, in the next 10 years.

After raising their three children, which is no small feat in its own right, and at a time when "nontraditional" students were uncommon, Rose went back to school to further her education. She earned an associate degree from Delta College, a bachelor of arts degree at her alma mater, then called Saginaw Valley State College, and a master degree in English at Central Michigan University. Rose appreciated the value of her education and the hard work it took to achieve it, so she founded the Chrysalis Center at Saginaw Valley to help women like herself have access to higher education. The center is thriving today, as Saginaw Valley State University awarded its first Chrysalis Scholarship to a student for this coming fall.

Rose continued to be a pioneer in the field of Women's Studies by being a founding member of the Michigan Women's Studies Association in 1973, and, in 1979, the association began the development of the Michigan Women's Historical Center and Hall of Fame to honor the achievement of Michigan women. And today, on the occasion of her retirement, I am proud to honor her years of service on the center's board and as editor of the newsletter.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on about Rose's service to the community, her impressive leadership in advancing women's studies, her career as an educator (with which I have had the honor of having firsthand experience), or her unparalleled commitment and dedication to her family. But I wanted to wish her well and hope that the days ahead are filled with all the good fruits of a well deserved retirement. I know that she will spend even more time with her second husband, William Bauman, and her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Rose Collamer Bauman has lived a truly incredible life, and serves as a role model and an inspiration to everyone who has ever met her.

IN HONOR OF ALICE McGRATH

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Alice McGrath, whose six decades of devotion to disadvantaged and oppressed people here and abroad will be recognized this weekend at the Interface Children Family Services' Tribute Dinner, in my district.

Alice McGrath's life and efforts on behalf of others have been memorialized in a play, documentary film, and two books. She began her

life of humanitarianism in the early 1940s as Executive Secretary of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee. The committee was formed to protect the rights of a group of young Mexican-Americans who were falsely convicted of murder.

Her efforts on their behalf were depicted in the well-known play *Zoot Suit*, and the documentary about her, *From Sleepy Lagoon to Zoot Suit*.

Since 1984, Alice McGrath has organized and led delegations of United States citizens to observe conditions in Nicaragua and to facilitate academic research in its political processes. In 1990, she began to deliver donated pharmaceuticals to the children's hospital in Managua. Alice McGrath has made more than 80 trips to Nicaragua.

At home, Alice McGrath developed and managed the Pro Bono Program of the Ventura County Bar Association and coordinated volunteer services at the Ventura County Superior Court.

Not surprisingly, Alice McGrath has received numerous honors for her work on behalf of others, including the Woman of Distinction Award from Soroptimist International of the Americas, Human Rights Award from the Bahai Community of Ventura County, Cruz Reynoso Award of the American Bar Association of Los Angeles County, and Community Hero Award from the Ventura County Diversity Board.

Studs Terkel devoted a chapter to her in his book *Coming of Age*, and Debra Sands Miller did the same in her book *Independent Women*. Her oral history has been recorded for posterity by the UCLA Research Library.

Mr. Speaker, I have been a strong supporter of Interface Children Family Services for more than twenty years. The work of the organization and its volunteers has bettered the lives of countless families in my community. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Alice McGrath for the honor she so richly deserves and thank her for decades of helping others.

REFORM OF THE 1872 MINING LAW

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, last week the Budget Committee held a hearing on my legislation H.R. 3221, the Corporate Welfare Commission Act. The Committee heard testimony from several witnesses including members of Congress about the most egregious examples of unnecessary and wasteful subsidies to industry. While members of Congress have mixed feelings about many of the items other members consider corporate welfare, there is virtual unanimity in the belief that the 1872 Mining Law needs reform.

The 1872 Mining Law was enacted to promote mineral exploration and development on federal lands in the western United States and to encourage settlers to move west. This law granted free access to individuals and corporations to prospect for minerals on public lands. Once a discovery was made, they were allowed to stake a claim on the deposit.

The law works this way:

Once the prospector does some exploration work on public land, he may stake a claim on an area that he believes to contain a valuable mineral. The price of holding such a claim is \$100 per claim per year.

If the prospector spends at least \$500 on development work on the parcel and the claimed mineral deposit is determined to be economically recoverable, the claim holder may file a patent application for the title to surface and mineral rights.

If the application is approved, the claimant may purchase surface and mineral rights for between \$2.50 and \$5.00 an acre. These amounts have not been adjusted since 1872.

There is no limit on the number of claims a person can locate, nor is there a requirement that mineral production ever commence.

And as if this policy were not bad enough, the 1872 Mining Law lets mining companies extract the minerals without paying a royalty. This is unlike all other resources taken from public lands. For example, oil, gas and coal industries operating on the public lands pay a 12.5 percent royalty on gross income of the operation. On tribal lands, the average royalty paid for copper was 13 percent. In the private sector, gold royalties range from 5 to 18 percent.

As an unnecessary subsidy, this policy should have been reformed long ago. But the harm of this policy does not end with wasteful government support for the mining industry. Once the land has been exploited, the environmental damage is the additional price that taxpayers are forced to pay. Over the past century, irresponsible mining operators have devastated over half a million acres of land through carelessness and abandoned mines. According to the EPA, waste from mining operations has polluted more than 12,000 miles of our nations waterways and 180,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs.

My amendment to the FY 2001 Interior Appropriations Bill, which was rejected by the Rules Committee, would impose a 5 percent royalty on all hard rock minerals mined from public lands. The funds generated from the royalty would be devoted entirely to environmental cleanup of these mining sites. The amendment would also make the current one year moratorium on the issuance of mining patents permanent (the current moratorium has been extended each year over the past five years).

Mr. Speaker, this policy is in need of repair and reform. I am disappointed that the Rules Committee did not allow for House consideration of my amendment. I will continue to work with my colleagues to reform this outdated and wasteful policy.

**HONORING MS. VALERIE
BEASCOCHEA**

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding student, Valerie

Beascochea. Her sharp mind and strong work ethic recently won her the high distinction of being named the United States National Collegiate Award winner in Nursing. In addition, Valerie will appear in the United States Achievement Academy Official Collegiate Yearbook in recognition of her academic performance, interest and aptitude, leadership qualities, responsibilities, enthusiasm, citizenship, attitude, motivation to learn and dependability.

What makes these accomplishments even more remarkable is that Valerie is a wife and a mother of two. Her ability to successfully juggle the rigors of school, work and family underscores the significance of these outstanding achievements. She is a model that other students should follow and one that will be sure to achieve great things for the good of our community. She has proven to be an asset to her school, community, state and nation.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to Valerie Beascochea on a truly exceptional accomplishment. Due to her dedicated service and integrity, it is clear that Colorado is a better place. We are all proud of Valerie.

**HAILING GENERAL SERRANO, VAL-
IANT DRUG FIGHTER AND
GREAT FRIEND OF THE UNITED
STATES**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I praise General Rosso Jose Serrano on his retirement as head of the Colombian National Police (CNP) as a valiant drug fighter and great friend of the United States. He will be hard to replace.

General Serrano saved countless American families from the nightmare of drug addiction. For this, we owe him a debt of gratitude.

In his nearly 40 years as a policeman in Colombia, General Serrano has fought corruption and drug traffickers and made the CNP the model of Latin American police agencies. Through his tireless and selfless leadership, General Serrano won the support of the Colombian people and the world for his valiant police officers, more than 5,000 of whom have died in the last 10 years in Colombia's drug-financed civil war.

General Serrano destroyed the powerful Medellin and Cali drug cartels. When finally provided with the Black Hawk utility helicopters, Serrano's CNP officers began inflicting massive damage on narco-terrorists, producing significant results in destroying cocaine labs and reducing opium and coca leaf crops.

I invite our colleagues to join in wishing General Serrano and his family our sincerest best wishes for a long, happy, and healthy retirement. We hope that he will continue to serve the international community by sharing his years of expertise through such institutions as the planned International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) for the Americas.